

The "Standard" Office.

NEW AND CENTRAL PREMISES

116 & 118 SAN MARTIN.

(Alongside the Bolea).

Where Advertisements and Subscriptions are received.

BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, &c.

Manual of Flax Culture, being Seven Prize Essays.
 Hyatt's Hand-book of Grape Culture.
 Enfield's Treatise on Indian Corn (Maize).
 History and Description of Domestic Animals, together with full directions for the Management of the Dairy.
 Elements of Agriculture: a Book for Young Farmers. By G. E. Waring.
 The Wine-maker's Manual. By Charles Remelin.
 Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained. By M. Quinby.
 Thomson on the Food of Animals and Fattening of Cattle.
 Todd's Practical Treatise on the Culture of Wheat.
 Harris' Treatise on Insects injurious to Vegetation.
 How Crops Grow. By Samuel W. Johnson.
 How Plants Grow, being Botany for young people. By Asa Gray.
 Young and Martin on Cattle, with Illustrations. Young and Spooner on the Horse, including Breeds in the United States.
 Rendell's Sheep Husbandry.
 Do. fine Wool Sheep Husbandry.
 Gayley's Commercial Poultry Breeding.
 Morrill's American Shepherd.
 The Trapper's Guide to Capturing all kinds of Animals.
 Young and other Authors on 'The Dog.'
 Allen's History, Breeding, and Management of American Cattle.
 The Ox: his Diseases, &c. By J. R. Dobson.
 The Mule: Breeding, Training, and uses of. By Riley.
 Tegetmeier's Treatise on Pigeons.
 Sundry Authors on Construction of Country Houses, &c.

MACKENZIE, Brothers.

44—Calle San Martin—44

200, 10p, feb23

MODERNA DE CORDOBA.

LOTTERY OF FEB. 18th, 1870.

The following Numbers have been drawn: Prizes—

91—100—2—90

The Extracurricular will be paid full length as soon as the Municipality of Cordoba forward them.

The next Lottery will be—

FEBRUARY 20th, 1870. PATS.

Tickets, Two Patrons each. Green color, black numbers on a white ground.

THE BUENOS AYRES

EXPRESS PARCELS DELIVERY.

Chief Office, 46—CALLE RECONQUISTA—46

RECEIVING HOUSES:

The Family Grocery Store, 60 San Martin.

William Southon, No. 110 Calle Defensa.

G. and S. Brown, No. 60 Calle 25 de Mayo.

J. S. Hunt and Co., No. 50 Reconquista.

And the Railway Station. 210, 3p, feb23

ROPERIA GERMANIA.

No. 3 CALLE MONTEVIDEO.

A new Establishment, where all kinds of New

Clothes, and also Second-hand Clothes, will be

bought and sold.

CHARLES CORDES.

Formerly of 84 Calle del Parque. 199, 3p, feb23

A L C O M E R C I O

Camilo S. Carneyro ha trasladado su escritorio

de la Calle Bolívar No. 30 a la Calle de Flores

No. 45. 209, 3p, feb23

ENGLISH BOARDING-HOUSE.

CALLE PROGRESO,

CHAMBERS.

Four Squares from the Station.

JOHN BOOTE

Will Open this ESTABLISHMENT on or

about the 1st of MARCH, where visitors and

travellers will find every accommodation and

home comfort, coupled with the most moderate

charges.

A good assortment of the best Liquors kept on

hand.

Horses to be had on hire. 214, 1m, feb23

FRIDAY, for Rosario, the fast and com-

modious National steamship Comercio

de Rosario, with reduction in prices and

very ticket gratis for the train leaving the

25 de Mayo Station, at 9 a.m.

Agents—M. Souriano and Son, Cuyo, 34;

and M. Iruet and Co. 2 Victoria.

STEAMER AMERICA.

On account of the Carnival, and having to

leave Montevideo on Saturday, this steamer

anticipates her sailing, leaving here on Friday

afternoon, at six p.m.

Agents—M. SOURIANO and SON, 34 Cuyo.

FOR \$4,500.

TO BE SOLD, an excellent COTTAGE

PIANO, by Sprank, Berlin. Cost \$7,500,

and has been but little used. The owner being

about to leave town, will dispose of it for the

above sum.

Apply at Messrs. Mackenzie's Book Store, No.

44 Calle San Martin. 211, 3p, feb23

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET, FOUR OFFICES, alongside the

Bolea, Nos. 114—118 CALLE SAN

MARTIN. Rent moderate. The Offices can

be seen at any hour.

Apply for further particulars at the 'Standard'

Office. —feb18

TO LET.

A NEAT STORE, on the Street, in Calle

San Martin, alongside the Bolea. Also

Four fine roomy Offices, suitable for a Banking

Broker or Exporter.

Apply at the STANDARD Office.

TO LET, a nice Furnished Room, in an En-

glish family, for a single young Man.

Furniture moderate. Apply at No. 175 Calle

Maipu. 213, 3p, feb23

TO LET, Two Rooms, with or without Board.

Apply at No. 17 Calle Buen Orden.

209, 3p, feb23

TO LET, a fine large Furnished Room, on the

street. Apply at No. 210 Calle Recon-

quista. 209, 10p, feb23

SEALQUILA, una pieza hermosa amueblada

en una casa de familia del país, con toda

asistencia, en la Calle de Defensa numero 458 en

los alios a toda hora del dia daran suer. 212 3p feb23

WANTED, a good female Cook, who can

produce good steaks for a family in

the Banda Oriental. To a competent Person,

good wages will be paid. Apply at the Hotel

San Martin, No. 1. 209, 3p, feb23

PER MAIL.

George Mills, Charles B. Drayton, Edward

Maguire, J. Delmege, Bolton Molloy, Francis

Alcorot.

NEWSPAPERS.

Turner, Editor of the Standard Newspaper, Joseph

Henderson, J. Sharpe, J. P. Peters, W. W.

Hart.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS.

Cochran, T., M.E.G. & Co. Counter.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD.

DAILY, per Month..... \$36

WEEKLY..... 20

PACKET EDITION, Single Copy..... 6

Do Do mailed from Office, in-

cluding postage (per annum)..... \$22

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five

lines, three insertions, \$10.

Do WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5

Do Do permanent at conventional rates.

"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 22, evening.

We extract the following from the

Globe:—

The markets are in some respects firmer to-day, in response to the better prices received from Paris. Thus Foreign, Turkish and Spanish are firmer, and the English funds are firm. On the other hand the principal South American Stocks are lower from special and local causes. Peruvian, Argentine and Brazilian have fallen 1/4. In railways the tone is quiet, and the few changes which have occurred are not favorable. In American the Bonds keep firm, but without further advance. Both Erie and Illinois have risen 1/2 to 3/4 per cent., the latter in the face of a decline in New York. Telegraph Shares attract less attention. The demand for money is active at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Prince Arthur has crossed the Canadian frontier, and is now on a visit to the United States. We learn by French Atlantic telegraph that his Royal Highness, accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenants Pickard and Fitzroy, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, and was received by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and by Mr. Archibald, the English Consul. The Prince and party stayed last night at the Brevoort Hotel, New York, and were to proceed to Washington to-day, according to Reuters' telegram.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, Downing-street.

Mr. Baron Hughes yesterday resumed the hearing of the petition against Sir H. Barron, M.P. for Waterford. Several voters deposed to having received sums of money from his agents after the general election. A canvasser for the sitting member deposed that a certain voter refused to vote unless his name was put down on the list for payment.

Rumours of more reductions are exciting much attention in military circles. The Broad Arrow says the pruning knife is to be actively employed in cutting off staff appointments. Every possible reduction that can be effected under this head will be made. No appointments will be made to the army for the present, except in succession to officers transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, and then only by purchase; so the twenty successful candidates for commissions, lately out of Sandhurst, will have to wait a little longer. Their case is certainly a hard one. The Government have pretty well decided on not disbanding any regiment of the line. The whole of the cavalry depot at Canterbury will be abolished in connection with the new system for Indian depots.

The *John Bull* states that every Catholic priest in Ireland is to be supplied by the Government with six copies of Mr. Bright's recent speeches. The telegraph companies are to receive the amount of the purchase of their lines from the Government on Friday next, and the distribution to the shareholders will be on the 7th February. The total to be distributed is £5,715,048, and the Bank return of last evening showed, the Government balances in hand to be already £3,101,310 in excess of total held at this time last year, and £4,061,411 over the same period of 1868.

The *Times* announces that Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the army in India.

An Admiralty notice has been issued that about the 1st of April a telegraph vessel will be moored by the International Mid-channel Telegraph Company off the entrance to the English Channel. She will have three masts, and to the top of the mainmast a large black cone will be hoisted during daytime, and a globular light at night. A flare-up light will also be shown every 15 minutes during the night. The commercial code of signals for the use of all nations will be used on board.

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Mail* telegraphs that Mr. Lowe will have a surplus of £5,750,000 to dispose of, and that £2,000,000 of this sum will be devoted to the purchase of the telegraphs. For the remainder there will doubtless be a scramble, but it is not improbable that part of it, at least, may go towards the establishment of Mr. Bright's "Free Breakfast Table," in which case the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar will be further reduced.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* telegraphs on Thursday morning:—"There is a rumour, which has gained currency in London, to the effect that information has been received of the murder of Dr. Livingstone. Up to the sending of this telegram, however, no authentic confirmation has been obtained."

Lord Granville has addressed the supporters of the Government, in the House of Peers, requesting their attendance at the opening of Parliament, on the 8th of February, when matters of interest and importance will be brought under their consideration.

The Premier's summons to the Ministerial adherents in the House of Commons will be issued on Monday.—Sheffield, Friday.

This morning a thousand miners from various parts of South Yorkshire attacked thirty non-unionists at Shorncliffe, demolished their furniture, and committed a large amount of damage to property. One policeman was shot, and some of the houses are on fire.

A later telegram says:—"Thirty houses have been sacked, and a large body of police are upon the scene of riot. One man has been apprehended. Several of the policemen have been injured. Shots were exchanged, and some men hurt. No soldiers have arrived."

The *Times* has a leader on the state of affairs in the Chappeltown district, near Sheffield, owing to the trade disputes among the coal miners, and says that such a state of things should certainly not be permitted in any civilized country, or under any responsible Government. The *Times* carefully explains the case of the dispute, justifies the steps taken by the colliery proprietors, and trusts that such an anomaly as a reign of terror, without adequate relief or protection from law, will soon be brought to an end.

There has been a great deal of discussion during the week upon colonial and emigration matters. The meeting on the first topic has resulted in the suggestion of a Parliamentary inquiry into the alleged grievances of the colonists. As to the second, the President of the Poor-law Board has taken a bold and important step. He has offered to subscribe ten shillings a head for the first two thousand emigrants sent out by the British and Colonial Emigration Society, and his firm have offered ten shillings a head for the second two thousand. The matter has been warmly taken up by the Lord Mayor of London, who has replied to Mr. Goschen, in one remark of his letter, that evidence is before the society of the desire of large numbers of working people to emigrate.

The Court remains at Osborne. The *Lancet* states that her Majesty has been suffering greatly of late from neuralgia in different parts of the body. The attacks are attributed to disorder of the nervous system, caused by exposure, worry, or excitement. The Prince of Wales is slightly indisposed, and unable to travel.

At the Roman Council yesterday five Bishops spoke, including Mounseigneur Dupanloup. A telegram from Rome, dated the 20th inst., states that the Archbishop of Paris made a speech on the previous day in the Council, which was listened to with marked attention. Many of the Fathers afterwards congratulated the Archbishop on his speech. A remonstrance has been signed by a considerable number of prelates against the extreme views propagated by lay editors of certain religious newspapers.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., was honored by the Holy Father with a special audience—a distinction much prized under present circumstances, when his Holiness has so many urgent claims on every moment of his time. Mr. Maguire was accompanied by his Lordship the Bishop of Cloyne, a prelate well known and much esteemed by the Holy Father. Nothing could exceed the benignity of the Pope's manner, or the paternal kindness of the reception offered to his visitors. The Holy Father entered freely into conversation, speaking in French. He referred more than once to Ireland, and said that it was with great satisfaction he perceived that the Government and Parliament of England had of late evinced a real anxiety to deal in a wise and generous spirit with that country; and that he had learned with much pleasure that the Government were about introducing a measure to improve the condition of the cultivators of the land—an undertaking which had his best wishes for its success.—He hoped that such a measure would be soon accomplished, and that it would be attended with good results in assuring the happiness and comfort of the people. God's blessing, he said, would be sure to follow legislation conceived in a good spirit; and he had reason to think that the intention was wise and good, which it must be when it was for the benefit of a people and a country.

From private letters from Rome, the *Westminster Gazette* learns that 480 Bishops have signed the address to his Holiness, praying for the definition of infallibility. It is, however, considered certain that the Pope will not accede to the request unless this number is very largely increased.

Sir Samuel Baker arrived at Berber, on the Nile, on the 1st January; all well.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath approved yesterday the Government Bill for the levy of the army contingent for 1870. Herr Figuly announced his intention of bringing forward a motion for the reduction of the effective strength of the army to 50,000 men, a step which would effect a saving for the year of 20 million florins.

The new commercial treaty between China and Russia is to last five years, and should no objection be raised to it, in the last six months of that period it will continue in force for five years more. It is intended to regulate trade on the borders of the two empires, and its chief stipulation enacts that in future no duties shall be levied for a distance of seven miles on each side of the Russo-Chinese frontiers. On passing this distance merchants will have to pay the legal duties. All the ports of each of the contracting parties are also opened to the vessels of the other.

The *Levant Herald* notes with satisfaction the settlement of the last pending question between the Khedive and the Porte, which related to the transfer to the latter of the ironclads and breechloaders which his Highness had ordered in Europe. The Viceroy's answer gave complete satisfaction to the Sultan and Grand Vizier. The Viceroy never did refuse to give up the ironclads and rifles to the Imperial Government; and the matter has merely been kept open to fix the price.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The strike at Crenost continued during yesterday afternoon, but no disturbance occurred. It is, however, asserted that troops will be despatched there as a precautionary measure.

The *Figaro* of to-day publishes a telegram from Crenost stating that yesterday six miners were killed and two wounded as they were leaving an old coal pit where they had been working. The accident occurred by the falling in of the workings.

The same paper adds that the men on strike have vainly attempted to induce miners at Moncaux to strike. It is said that troops have been despatched to Crenost from Lyons.

From the *Figaro*'s report it would appear that the principal instigator of the strike is an agent of an international society. Newspapers of an extreme tendency were, it is added, disseminated among the workmen at Crenost.

Crenost, Jan. 21.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed here yesterday evening and last night, and a large number of workmen have spontaneously offered their services to suppress the agitation and to insure the resumption of work.

A regiment of infantry has arrived here, to prevent any conflict between the men on strike and those who are willing to work.

It appears certain that work will be resumed everywhere to-morrow morning.

The French Government has promised to consider the question of public executions, and M. Olivier's opinions are said to lean towards making them strictly private if not abolishing death punishments altogether.

A VOICE FROM THE COLONIES.

(Continued.)

The Colonia Francesa lies about nine leagues north of Helvetia, and is for the present a very poor beginning of a colony, and M. Alexandre Couvert, a colonist of Esperanza, went up there in August 1867 with some families from the latter colony, and was joined by a few others coming from San José. They are in all fourteen families living in as many ranchos, which stand together and near the Couvert's residence, in a spot destined to become a village in time to come. The concessions are a little more to the west, and 91 in number. These people are not at all industrious, and have worked very little up to the present day. Their wheat crop will hardly exceed seven or eight hundred fanegas. The soil is about the same as at Esperanza, but the place looks dreary, being almost entirely destitute of trees. The forest which lies to the west is so far off that little of it is to be seen. M. Couvert seems to care very little about increasing his colony. He bestows all his attention on his trade with the Indians of San Xavier, who sell him all the hides taken from the various beasts which they are continually hunting, buying from him in exchange every kind of haberdashery.

The Indian village of San Xavier lies at a very small distance from the Colonia Francesa. It is the most wretched place I have ever seen in El Saucé. There is not a single house or even a single rancho in it, excepting the church, which after all is but a tumble down shed with a zinc roof newly put upon it. The poor Franciscan friar who resides there lives in a room annexed to it. The Indians dwell in very small huts made of straw and looking almost like tents. These are generally placed at the foot of some ombú, in the shade of which you may see them all, men, women and children, sitting or lying half naked, and doing nothing at all. They look quite like savages. Nevertheless they cultivate some corn for their own use, the Government having given them a square league of land, and I am told that they work well and willingly as day labourers for the colonists, who used to pay them 4 reales a day.

On the river side, at a short distance from the Indians, is the so called military cantonment, consisting of two or three ranchos, and occupied by the commander, his lieutenant, and two soldiers.

To the north of San Xavier the land is finer than on the southern side. The banks of the river are thickly beset with trees, and also the forest on the Saladillo side is much nearer in view and larger in size. The farther you advance towards the north, the finer and better become the lands and the forests.

The Californian colony begins on the borders of the San Xavier land grant. It consists of ten lots, having each 600 varas front on the river and 4 leagues depth, the western limit being the Saladillo. Opposite the colony is a beautiful island with magnificent pasture. The ten lots of ground allotted to be divided between the settlers, who are not quite as many families, but count several single men among them. They are in all from 30 to 40 individuals, and are established there since 1866. They are well provided with improved ploughs and agricultural implements, as well as with machinery for reaping and thrashing wheat, &c. They are moreover experienced farmers, and have done a great deal of work in proportion to their small number of hands. They cultivate every kind of produce adapted to the country, they have planted fruit trees, their farms are well fenced, and all their work is done with care. The only thing they have neglected, is their own personal comfort; they have not yet made a single brick, their best ranchos are made of earth, and they are very few, by far the greater part are huts of straw, differing from those of the Indians only in height and regularity of shape.

The Californian settlers have grown this year about 1,000 fanegas of very fine wheat.

Immediately to the north of this settlement begins the Colonia Inglesa, established in the year 1867, by the Government of Santa Fé, who gave a square league of land to eighteen or twenty Welsh emigrants, coming from the Chungu Colony in Patagonia. The land has not yet been divided into concessions, and the settlers have squatted on it, each according to his own liking. They are four or five families and a few men who expect their wives and children from England. These people are still very poor, but they work hard and are beginning to do well already.

In spite of the river the colonists of San Xavier complain of the high prices of all the articles which are brought to them, of dear boot-hire, &c. It is very much to be regretted that these colonies have not received any addition in number since the moment of their establishment, for in their present state they are not important enough to create a suitable traffic and an active navigation on the river.

Fortunately M. Ovidio Varner, from Montevideo, assisted by his brother, Don Joaquin, and M. Hebert, from Paris, is beginning to form a new colony to the north of the Welsh settlement, and about four leagues from San Xavier. This gentleman has obtained a grant of twenty square leagues from the Government and began to settle upon it in the month of August last. At this moment he has got already a fine crop of tobacco.

Besides M. Varner's establishment there are about fifteen ranchos, occupied by as many families, forming 63 individuals. Twenty-five families are ready to come from Buenos Ayres as soon as M. Varner goes down to fetch them, and he expects to have a round number of 100 families within a year. He intends to put two hundred families in his colony in two years. Of course this will be a centre of production and commerce of some importance, and greatly assist in the development of the neighboring smaller colonies. M. Varner's colony is to be called Eloyasa. His land has the advantage of being good all out as far as the Saladillo, being more elevated than the rest of the country; he possesses most beautiful forests upon it.

To the north of M. Varner, an Englishman, Mr. Marshall, has bought lately twenty-five leagues of land from the Government, with the condition of colonizing it within two years.

Farther up comes the Pajaro Blanco, where the late Mr. Willat was going to put a colony at once. It is probable that somebody else will take up his contract and execute it.

Pajaro Blanco lies about half-way between San Xavier and El Rey. To the north of the river bearing the latter name, the National Government has granted thirty-six leagues of land to Mr. Tripoli, the first manager of the Emilia Colony. After having collected at Buenos Ayres a joint-stock capital of 100,000 patacons, this gentleman has now gone up to El Rey with about 150 Italians, in order to make the preliminary arrangements of his colony, and to begin working the large forests which are to be found in that part of the Gran Chaco. As Italian immigrants are coming now in crowds, Mr. Tripoli will find no difficulty in gathering rapidly a numerous colony of his countrymen, to whom he gives the lands for nothing and victuals on credit.

Land is to be had for nothing also in the colonies of Couvert, Varner, and Willat.

All these undertakings and schemes combined, entitle us to hope that the right bank of the San Xavier river will be peopled within a few years, and that this beautiful stream will then become the artery of all the traffic and industry springing up in that important part of the province. I am gentle now.

Yours truly,

C. B. BERNARD.

MONTEVIDEO.

PROTEST OF THE JUNTA.

Monday.

The Junta have taken umbrage at Bustamante's high-handed proceedings in banishing the editors of the *Stiglo*, and sent the following protest before the Chambers:—

"In pursuance with Art. 126 of the Constitution we beg to advise your Honorable Chambers that sundry citizens have been banished or imprisoned without trial of any kind, and some of the newspapers muzzled. These proceedings are an outrage on the rights of the citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution. Wherefore we request the Legislature to take measures for the restoration of personal rights and the observance of the Constitution."

Juan R. Gomez, Placido Ellauri, Manuel J. Obes, Martin Jimeno, Rosendo Otero, Mariano Ferreyra, Eduardo S. Labrousse, Guilmo Almada.

Madame Carozzi leaves to-morrow per Poitou: this steamer will not touch at Rio, but go straight to Gibraltar.

On Saturday morning the captain and crew of the Dutch barque *Kival* arrived in the schooner *Lola*: the *Kival* was lost at Paloma island on the 27th ult. with tallow from Buenos Ayres to Falmouth; cargo saved.

Arrivals.

Genoa, S. Nicolini, 204 passengers

Hamburg, Anne Gesine, general cargo.

Barcelona, Hugo, wine, Cibils.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo.

all hours. This establishment will deliver parcels safely and expeditiously in all parts of the city for a charge of \$5 m.c. It is a decided improvement both as regards cheapness and despatch on the old pen system, and we anticipate a large share of public support for the proprietors. In our advertising columns will be found the addresses of the various agents through town.

A friend who has just returned from Nueve de Julio, informs us that the harvest there has turned out splendidly. Sir Keith Jackson and Mr. Thomas Donthar, have raised the most splendid crops this year on their estates in this partido, in fact, the results quite exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Bowler, a gentleman connected with the house of Carlisle Smith, left on Sunday for Paraná, having shipped on board the steamer where he had taken his passage a Rob Roy canoe, two shirts, and a waterproof poncho. He intends to paddle himself down the Paraná on board this frail craft, trusting to Providence and his good luck to take care of him. Mr. Bowler is an expert sailor, and can boast of having crossed the channel between Dover and Calais in a Rob Roy canoe with a heavy sea on—a feat that has only been performed by one other individual subsequently. Many people would think this a curious manner of seeking diversion, but "de gustibus non est disputandum".

THE ARGENTINE BANK.

Directors Report for the Half-Year ending 31st Dec., 1869.

In conformity with Art. 28th of the statutes, the Directors now lay before you their report for the last six months of 1869. They regret sensibly having to commence by officially informing you of the death of Don Juan Bautista Peña, ex-chairman of the Board, whose place was duly filled up as laid down in the statutes.

The net profit for the six months ending 31st December, 1869, reached \$1,172,805 10c, against \$1,151,120 51c in the previous six months, showing an increase of \$21,675 35c in the net gain.

During the past six months the capital of the Bank has been increased to \$9,000,000, as authorized by Art. 13, through the placing in September of 8,785 shares, till then unissued. The dividend will, therefore, have to be paid on \$1,800,000 instead of 1,272,840, as in the preceding half year, which obliges us to propose a dividend of eight per cent. instead of ten.

As the increase of \$1,527,160 only occurred towards the end of the year, we must look to the future for the benefits to be derived from it, as it will enable us to considerably extend our operations.

The 30,000 shares into which our capital is divided, are held as follows:—

In Buenos Ayres, 1,511
" Rosario, 294
" Santa Fe, 670
" Paraná, 1,986
" Córdoba, 14
" Concordia, 14
Total, 30,000

The Directors have been induced to declare a reduced dividend this time through the self-evident necessity of increasing the private reserve fund, to meet bad debts or failures of any kind, as in the case of our extinct branch in Gualeguay, believing that in so doing they consult the general interests of the Bank.

The Balance Sheet, which we submit for your consideration, shows the net profits to which we have referred, to be \$1,172,805 10c, which equals 9-60 per cent on the paid up capital, \$11,800,000.

By Article 43 of the statutes we are bound to distribute the net profit, thus:—

1-5 per cent to Reserve Fund.
2-Charitable purposes.
3-Dividend to Shareholders.

The Directors therefore propose the following distribution:—

6 per cent to Reserve Fund, \$1,840,256
Charitable purposes, \$84,000
Shareholders, 144,000-00
Private Reserve Fund, 19,300-89
Total, \$2,073,506-89

So that the Reserve Fund from all sources amounts to \$1,097,17, a sum which it is desirable should be still further increased, in order that we may be prepared to meet all the eventualities incidental to mercantile business.

In calling your attention to the securities in which the capital of the Bank is invested, you will observe that the item Bills Receivable shows \$1,254,019-76, and in Bolivianos \$1,005,025-36, against \$1,236,201-86, and in Bolivianos 1,067,440-51 in the previous half year.

Accounts Current at the Head Office show the following movements during the same period:—

Received, \$1,121,809-50
Paid, 1,161,930-18
In paper money received, \$144,238-95
In paper money paid, 149,060-707
The same accounts showed on 31st December, \$1,044,314-39

Balance due to the Bank \$1,044,314-39

And in paper money—

Balance due to the Bank \$1,044,314-39

Balance due to the Bank \$1,044,314-39

The deposits at fixed dates represent during the last six months \$1,024,401-94, and in paper money \$83,952-458, against \$1,451,340-82, and \$9,661,649 in the previous half year, which shows an increase in hard dollars of 173,112-12, and a decrease in paper money of \$708,191.

The Savings Bank continues to fulfil the object for which it was instituted, receiving during the half year \$1,307,678-25, and \$2,551,470 m.c., showing a balance of \$1,415,806 and \$3,176,052 m.c.

The notes in circulation represent \$1,816,47 and \$14,883-22, against \$1,528,15 and \$35,043-13 Bolivianos on the 31st of June.

As we announced in our former report our branch at Gualeguay has been finally transferred to the shareholders in that locality at a loss to the Bank of \$1,275-56, which may be considered better than keeping open a branch that did not correspond to the objects in view.

It is now carried on as the Banco del Comercio, and we have no doubt that it will prove more useful to the local and private interests of its new proprietors than it possibly could have been to us. And as the same Gualeguay house may arise in the cases of other branches, it is possible that the Directors

may use the authority accorded them by the statutes and suppress other branches, thus consulting the interests of the Bank by concentrating its operations in one or two central points where capital can be most advantageously employed, and without the inconvenience experienced in commercial towns where business operations are slow or difficult, locking up capital and exposing it to risks, more or less remote, to negative results.

A law having been passed in the province of Córdoba, establishing rules and guarantees to be observed by banks already established as well as new ones, chiefly with a view to guarantee the note emission; your Directors are at present occupied in placing your branch in that province in the position required by said law before the termination of the term allowed for that purpose.

As also empowered to do by the statutes your Directors are at present looking out for a new and permanent site for the Head Office.

The beneficial results to be derived from such a change cannot escape your penetration, and the Directors will at once inform you when they have realized this intention.

In watching over the interests confided to their charge, the Directors have endeavored to follow the same prudent course as heretofore in order to respond to the double proof of the confidence with which you honored them, by re-electing the Board "en masse" in August 1869. If the result of their labors has not proved more lucrative, it is to be attributed in great part to the limited use they have made of the faculty of emission enjoyed by the branches in Entre Rios, Santa Fe and Córdoba, as we prefer limited returns to entering on the uncertain path of extended emission, at the same time the Board feels pleasure in stating that our establishment is daily increasing in credit and reputation, which shows the shareholders of this and similar institutions, the profits to be expected from establishments such as we have the honor to represent. Our shares stand at a fair price in the market proving the credit and estimation in which we are held by the commercial community.

In conclusion the Board fulfils a pleasing and bounden duty in stating that the manager at the Head Office, as well as those of the branches, and all the employees have performed their duty with a zeal that merits recognition.

RICARDO O'SHEE, (Chairman).

BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN.

LUIS M. SOLÉ.

JUAN B. MOLINA.

ANTONIO LERREIRO.

CARLOS CARVALLO (Secretary).

Buenos Ayres Feb. 1870.

Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1869.

Dr. Pts. Bol.

Cash on hands, 425,384 91 228,952 60

Bills dis. & remit., 2,545,019 76 1,065,025 36

Accounts current, 204,999 11 773,249 44

Bank pre-mises, &c., 12,681 05 7,571 63

Conversion 1,035,952 17 125,557 07

4,224,037 2,200,356 10

CR. Pts. Bol.

Capital aid up, 60,000 00

Reserve fund to June 30, 25,000 85

Private Reserve Fund, 38,665 18

Bills Receivable, 103,050 39 21,821 07

Acts. current, deposits &c., 1,979,846 92 403,964 59

Notes in circulation, 8,916 47 414,883 22

Conversion, 95,062 03 1,359,637 22

Profit and loss balance, 172,805 16

4,224,037 2,200,356 10

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

Pts. Pts.

Profits realized, 172,805 16

Reserve fund, 8,610 25

Charitable purposes, 84 02

Private Reserve Fund, 144,000 00

Dividend, 144,000 00

19,300 89

172,805 16 172,805 16

A. MARCO DEL PONT,

Gerente.

ANACARIS LANUS,

Director General.

J. J. Ege,

Tenedor de Libros.

TEMPERATURE.

Feb. 22—Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Fahrenheit, 78

ON CHANGE.

February 22, 1870.

Ounces, 400

Sovereigns, 122½

Patacons, 25

National Bonds, 64½

During business hours there was nothing whatever done in Bonds; at after hours, however, there was one sale of ten thousand 64½. Money looks easier to-day; Sr. Pico discounted some first-class paper, 60,000 pesos, at one per cent. per month. Don Domingo Belgrano also discounted some paper at the same rate, and several other brokers have done more or less business at the same rate. This shows a slight let up in the market, which is hailed with pleasure in business circles. Money can be had now for twelve per cent on Bonds at call, and one hundred thousand patacons was offered this afternoon at this rate, but there were no bidders.

Exchange is the same; there was something done to-day at 56½, and on Antwerp at 63½.

There are at present no time transactions in Bonds; there are several buyers, but no sellers. 67 has been offered, it is said, for the end of June, but there are no takers.

The briskness business going on in washing sheepskins, Mr. Younger of Barracas has washed 60,000 skins since August. Mr. Ryan of the once is also doing well, and Mr. Rich at the once is also doing well, and Mr. Rich at the once is also doing well.

The dividend of the gas company, the Board of Directors have a right to declare the dividend before holding the meeting; no meeting has yet been held, but the cause of the delay is not stated.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Crédito Mobiliario took place last night; Blanccol del Valle

was present.

Refreshments of superior class, on moderate terms.

190,2m,feb22

190,2m,feb22

has been removed, the board of management abolished, and the following board of directors elected:—President, M. Casares, J. Martinez de Hoz, T. Mendez, T. Ambrosio, A. Elia, A. Tejo, D. Demarech, T. Marcenaro, B. Bidart, A. Sobri, M. Matti, F. Moreno, and E. Lamas, sub-directors. In consequence of family relations Don Andres Lamas and Sons have retired from the company.

The French packet has brought advices of a smart decline in Argentine stock in the London market, last quotations being 86½ this fall according to private letter, owing to a very general belief amongst those connected with the River Plate affairs that the Government is about to enter the market for a further loan. A London contemporary, speaking on this matter, says:—

"The reports of the forthcoming Argentine Loan, to be introduced by the eminent house of Baring, are dying away, though the continued rise in the value of Argentine Bonds here, and the large increase of Argentine exports, encourage the expectation that such an operation could be easily effected at a substantial price of emission."

"though the Republic wants the means of clearing its war expenditure, and has considerable pecuniary advances made to it by Brazil to discharge the treasury of the Empire would be glad to receive, and though it is apparent that a domestic loan involves at Buenos Ayres great sacrifices and general commercial embarrassment."

"Instead of an Argentine Loan in London, a Loan for the smaller Republic of Uruguay is now spoken of. The amount said to be likely to be asked for is £1,000,000 sterling; and the object to be the withdrawal of that irredeemable paper money, which is so great a nuisance in the Republic."

The French mail brings advices from Rio de Janeiro, that an unfavorable nature as regards the fever, many ships have left that port with only half their crews. Business is almost at a standstill, everyone goes to the suburbs, Petropolis and Tijuca are both crowded.

The auction of Mrs. Fovink's property on the bluff overlooking the river, known as Whitefield's quinta, took place on Monday afternoon. The attendance of buyers was large, and some of the principal English capitalists bidding freely, the whole property was bought by an Italian bidder. The following is the auctioneers report of the sale:—

The sale of Whitefield's quinta realized much more than was expected, viz. 745,810 m.p., being sold in four lots to Don Antonio Forrelo, as follows:—

Lot 1. 67,870 at 5,600 m.p. per vara front—372,350 m.p.

Lot 2. 60,370 at 2,350 m.p. " " 140,300 m.p.

Lot 3. 59,270 at 1,700 m.p. " " 100,300 m.p.

Lot 4. 47,170 at 2,300 m.p. " " 122,160 m.p.

745,810 m.p.

The total area was 16,958 sq. varas or about 3-fourths of a cuadra (say 3 acres) and the price was equal to 43 m.p. per vara.

The result of the Havre wool auctions on the 19th, 20th, and 21st January was as follows:—

5,300 bales Buenos Ayres were offered, 2,650 sold, the rest retired. 1800 bales Montevideo offered 1800 sold, 200 retired. The attendance of Continental buyers was good, but only for Montevideo was their any animation, nearly all was sold in December prices. Buenos Ayres were not sustained, owing to the manufacturers being tolerably well supplied. Fine wool dropped from 5 to 10 centimes, inferior from 10 to 15 centimes. October prices have been resumed. In merinos a great firmness is noticeable, but few lots are free from abrupio. The yield after washing is from 20 to 30 per cent. 1,100 bales Buenos Ayres (clip, fine and the greater portion first class) and merino only, only 250 bales sold.

60 bales new Montevideo good but short sold at 150 to 182½. From Antwerp we have the following:—

"The demand for River Plate wools has not been active since the New Year and the sales only amount to 1000 bales, of which 150 were damaged the prices paid establish a decline of five centimes on November prices, and the decline in the Havre Market affects this. Some very fine Buenos Ayres lots merino Island and 2nd realized 1.35 and 1.40. The auction sales begin about Feb. 20th, and the stock on hand is about 13,600 bales in sheepskins nothing doing.

The French packet Uruguay sails on the 28th inst., and from Montevideo on the 1st March.

The passengers per Pascal will be out of quarantine in the morning, and are expected on shore at an early hour.

The contract for the Matto Grosso line of steamers with the Brazilian Government it is said has been given to Sr. Conceicao, Montevideo. The Leopoldo has cleared from Montevideo for Asuncion with coal.

Mr. Pealer, of the Barracas tramway has arrived from Montevideo. The works will, we understand be commenced immediately. The company has purchased the Fernandez Quinta at the Tres Esquinas for a depot for 600,000 m.p. This line promises to be one of the best paying in this city.

There is very little doing now in the wool markets, and only a few buyers attend the market. Some American houses have bought largely for the Antwerp market, but as consignments for the camp have almost fallen to zero, and there is very little wool in deposit, some of the principal buyers are leaving. In Montevideo there has been much stir in the wool market, and nearly all the principal buyers being Buenos Ayres firms. What is heavy, and prices fall; first class lots still fetch one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty, but other classes are difficult, and can hardly be sold for one hundred and ten per fanega.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22.

Oriental steamer America, from Montevideo. Do Rio Uruguay, do.

Norwegian brig.

English barque Iron Gun, 349 tons, Captain C. Caniglia, from Liverpool to Thomas Drysdale with iron, from M. Billingham with 1,278 rails, 10 pair of wheels etc.

Italian barque, Josefa de Lima, 317 tons, Captain G. Migone, from Cadiz, to B. Vial, Brothers, with salt and timber.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, Feb. 22, 1870.

7 P.M.

Paper opened at 8½.

A cargo of Cardiff coal, 900 tons, at \$10 fts. gold, aboard.

A cargo of Cadiz salt, 500 fanegas, at 7½ fts. gold, aboard.

A cargo of pine, at 42½ fts. gold, aboard.

Nine thousand dry cow hides, "al barrer," at reserved price.

Weather fine.

THE COLISEUM.

GRAND MASKED BALLS.

Will take place on the Night of SATURDAY, 26th inst.

SUNDAY, 27th.

MONDAY, 28th.

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Gentlemen, 25

Ladies and Gentlemen, 30

Ladies Masked, Gratis.

Refreshments of superior class, on moderate terms.

190,2m,feb22

190,2m,feb22

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STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

For Colonia, the British Steamer NAPOSTA every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 a.m.

Agents: Luis Maclean and Co., Pasco de Julio 35.

To-morrow—For Baradero, San Pedro, San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Santa Fe, and intermediate ports, at 9½ a.m., from Retiro, price reduced, the steamer Estrella.

Saturday—For San Nicolas, Rosario, and intermediate ports, at 9½ a.m., from Retiro, price reduced, the steamer Lujan.

Saturday—For San Nicolas and Rosario, only cargo, the steamer Esmeralda.

Saturday—For Montevideo, at six p.m., the steamer Rio Uruguay.

The fast steamer Captain, will leave from the Tigre on Wednesday, 24 of March, at half-past five, from the railway station, Retiro. She will receive passengers only for Rosario and Santa Fe.

Agents: A. MATTIAS PIERA, Cangallo 30.

Every THURSDAY for MONTVIDEO, at 5 p.m., the British steamship SATURNO.

Every SUNDAY for SALTO and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., the British steamship SATURNO.

MANAGERIAS FLUVIALES, Recoquista 99.

SALIDA DE VAPORES.

PARA MONTVIDEO—Hoy a las 6 de la tarde el vapor Villa del Salto.

PARA PAYSANDU Y ESCALAS—El Jueves a las 10 de la mañana el vapor Rio de la Plata.

Agents: ESTEBAN D. RISSO y Hto. Recoquista 99.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY.

On Thursday, 24th, annual meeting of this Company will be held. Nearly all the Shares are subscribed for.

17,5p,feb19

THE PUBLIC.—Con esta fecha Don Patricio A. Kell, dueño de la Capilla del Señor, ha renunciado la administración de los bienes patrimoniales, concedi

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAU & Co.

101-Cangallo-103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally left and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place their most confidence.

The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in this city - safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their friends in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. 5) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retrieve the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAU & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NAMES OF STEAMERS—

CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,

CITY OF BRUSSELS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER-GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The CITY OF LIMERICK will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.

The CITY OF RIO JANEIRO is the next Steamer expected.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 26th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th.

Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and Mails, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

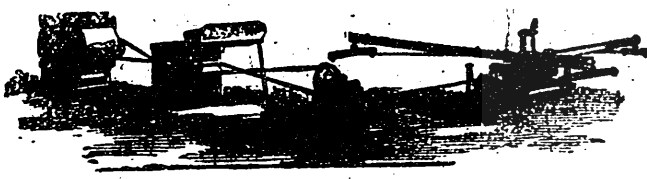
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35 to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight on Special one-half per cent payable on arrival.

All CARGO must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured by

RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD,

ORWELL WORKS,

IPSWICH,

9, GRACECHURCH STREET,

LONDON.

George Ransomes and Co., Agents and Representatives throughout the Argentine Republic of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich, England, Engineers and Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam and Hand-machinery used in Agriculture, renowned for the recognised superiority of their Patent Threshing Machines for which they obtained the First Prize at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, also Prizes from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and in many other European countries; have in Stock and offer to the Public—

Portable steam engines, steam and horse-power, threshing machines, elevators, portable mills, ploughs of various kinds, reaping machines, horse racks, dressing and winnowing machines, and Indian corn shellers.

Also they are prepared to take orders for stationary engines, self-moving steam engines, steam pumps, field rollers, crushing rollers, horse-power portable mills, hewn and rolling machine, grubbers, field rollers, crushing rollers, horse-power portable mills, hewn and rolling machine, water and feeding pans, hogs and pig troughs, and everything necessary for agriculture.

Estimates, drawings, price lists, &c., can be had free on application at Messrs. George Ransomes and Co., Calle San Miguel, Panama; and Mr. Felipe Schwarz, Engineers, 6 Calle San Luis, near La Cañal, Buenos Ayres.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

JOHN EXSHAW.

Best and only genuine mark, which, after more than 50 years, fetched in India the highest price.

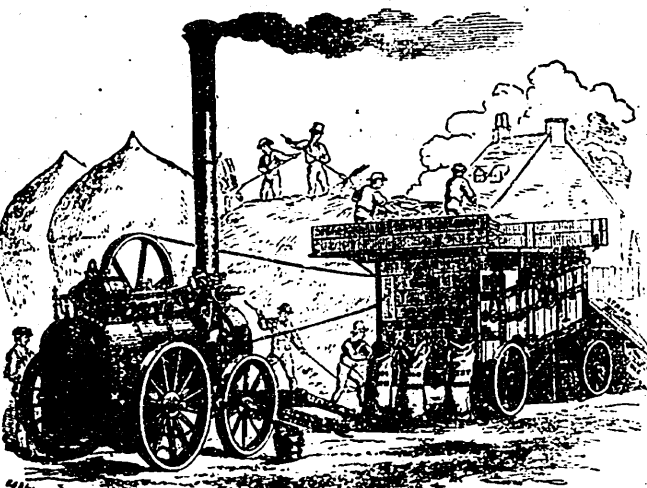
Each Bottle is enclosed in a metal envelope, the numerous cords of which, without apparent beginning or end, unite in a leaden medal, bearing the name—

JOHN EXSHAW.

Sole Importer and Agent in Buenos Ayres.

J. VEDERE.

314-CALLE RIVADAVIA-314



This Engraving shows one of BURTON, PROCTOR, and CO'S celebrated PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, and combined PATENT THRASHING and FINISHING DRESSING MACHINES, as in work, Thrashing and preparing the Corn for Market at one operation.

For full details and prices of this and all other kinds of Agricultural Machinery, apply to their Agents,

TOMKINSON and JONES,

ENGINEERS,

133—CALLE SARANDI—133

MONTEVIDEO. 261mfeb4

English Drapery Establishment,

J. R. MURDOCH & CO.,

[SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER FULTON & CO.]

57—Calle Defensa—57

NOTICE

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
February 4, 1870.

Husband of R. Baxter, Castle-street, Swansea late of S.S. Amy, and formerly of JAMES THORNDYKRAFT and THOMAS THORNDYKRAFT, WILLIAM N. TAYLOR, Captain RICHARD TREVOR IRWIN.

Information is particularly requested, respecting the above-named parties for transmission to their anxious relatives at home. Any person who can furnish the same to the undersigned will oblige

—Feb6 FRANK PARISH, Consul.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SUICRIANO & Hijo.

344 CALLE OYUO.

AMERICA,

Captain BOSSI.

Will leave this port on Tuesday and Saturday, at six p.m. carrying passengers and cargo, returning on Mondays and Fridays.

—Oct2

GENERAL POST-OFFICE

From the 1st of February the Mails for the Interior, including Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and the other Republics of the Pacific, will be despatched on the following days, closing at Half-past Eight a.m., at the Central Office, and at Nine o'clock at the Maritime Branch:—

FOR CORDOBA: Every day except Wednesday.

FOR SANTIAGO, TUCUMAN, SALTA, JEUJO, and ROSARIO: Every day except Friday.

FOR RIOJA AND CATAMARCA: Thursday and Sunday.

FOR RIOJA, SAN LUIS, MONTEVIDEO, SAN JUAN, CHILE, and ROSARIO: Every day except Thursday and Sunday.

The Time-table of this service is combined so that the Mails despatched from Buenos Ayres, can be transmitted from Rosario by the post, which leave there on Thursday and Sunday for the North, on Tuesday and Saturday for the West, on Tuesday and Saturday for Rioja and Catamarca, and every day for Cordoba.

Buenos Ayres, January 31st, 1870.

—Feb1 POSADAS.

NOTICE

BERNARD HURL, Late of a Fireman on board the Steamship Cosmos.

The above-named is requested to appear at this Consulate as soon as possible.

Any person who can give information of him, or his whereabouts, will oblige

—Feb6 FRANK PARISH, H.B.M.'s Consul.

LIBBY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Prepared by Libby's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, 125, Strand, London, W.C. The only Extract of Meat analysed, and warranted to be genuine, by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorized by him to be called Libby's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sarsenborg and Co., 144 Calle Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N. B. Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality.

151,421

NOTICE TO SHIPWOMEN AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:—

Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight.

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred (100) tons, English or American measurement, will pay a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) per ton gold, for being taken up, and one cent (10 p. 100) per ton gold, for each additional horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engines does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred (100) tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar and a half (\$1.50) in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Railway, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, seventy-five (75) cents, per ton. Gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms are broken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an special agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the lead line of the Vessel or Steamer.

THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE COMPANY,

SALE AND SAMPLE ROOM COMPANY, LIMITED.

With which is incorporated the "English and Foreign Trade Gazette," with a guaranteed circulation of One Hundred Thousand.

For particulars of subscription to, and arrangement for advertisements, apply to T. R. Browne, Agent for Buenos Ayres, 287 Calle Piedras, or Box 706, at the Post-office, 103, pp. 6-12.

THE "ROUND HOUSE,"

JEPPER.

The above well-known Refreshment Rooms on Hotel at Jepper-street, to be Let, with a Contract, for a term of years, the Proprietor being unable to attend to the business on account of ill health.

For further particulars apply at 72 Calle Mexico; or Mr. Dakine, corner of Piedad and Reconquista. 99, 1m, feb1.

APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH HOSPITAL, MONTEVIDEO.

In the year 1857 it was found to be necessary to provide special Hospital accommodation in this city for our fellow-countrymen. A Building, affording a sufficient number of beds to meet our wants, and that time was accordingly rented, and furnished with all the usual appliances. But in the year 1865, from the vast increase which had taken place in the number of vessels frequenting this Port, the Building became overcrowded, that, on the appearance of an infectious disease, it was felt that the lives of the patients were seriously endangered, while many applications for admission could not be entertained by the Committee. It was then resolved to put forth a special effort to procure larger and more suitable premises, and for this purpose an Appeal for Funds was made to the British residents, and was by them most liberally met.

A site was then purchased and a Building erected on it, furnishing Beds for Fifty Patients, besides Rooms for a Superintendent and Matron, and all the usual Offices; while it was so constructed that, should a necessity arise at a future day, additional wards can be added at a trifling expense. We have thus an Hospital, in all respects admirably adapted to meet our needs, and incurring expenses for general management never exceeding our annual income.

The total cost of site and building has been thirty thousand dollars, of which sum twenty-one thousand dollars have been paid, leaving a deficit of fifteen thousand dollars. This sum has been lent to the Committee of Management by several British residents; but, with a community so small, and continuing to support their other Institutions, and that during a period of severe commercial and monetary distress, it is hopeless to expect to pay it off without assistance from other quarters.

The Committee propose to hold a Bazaar in September, 1870, and they make a general appeal for contributions for the purpose of raising the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to meet the deficit of the Bazaar, and to the address noted at foot, will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee.

September, 1869.

Montevideo: Messrs. John Fair and Co., 4 East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.

Liverpool: Messrs. Darbyshire, McKinnell, and Co.

Manchester: Messrs. Drabble, Brothers, 33 King-street.

Glasgow: Messrs. W. D. Baillie, 7 Elmbank Crescent.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, February 9, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Parties holding Policies in the above Company, on receipts for Premiums, will please present same at the Office of the Undersigned, for the purpose of registration.

WILLIAM L. MILLER and CO., 144 Reconquista.

—15p, feb12

STEAMER AMERICA

We give notice to consignors of cargo by this steamer that the cargo contract from Montevideo must be sent to the order of the Agents, and that to despatch the same it will be necessary to present the "transferences" in the agency to be signed.

B. Ayres, Feb. 11, 1870.

THE AGENTS.

D. A. MELLORE, of Frayle Muerto, ha

To Sell or Let, on the following terms:—

One square Mile, within three Leagues of the Railway Station (say 640 Acres), one-tenth being cultivated and sown in Wheat, &c., to the wish of the holder.

The whole of the Land is of the best arable, and has yielded equal to 25 per acre clear this year.

In addition, a good substantial Brick Aston House, of 4 rooms, six vaults by five vaults; stable, four-stalled, and ponies house, a small piece of one acre, enclosed for Garden, with trees, &c., for the price of £2000: one-half Cash, and the balance in Bill of Exchange.

The purchaser has only to enter and begin work at any moment. Energetic men, willing to push on, cannot meet with a better opportunity.

Apply to Mr. Mellore, or Q. A. Edy, Montevideo. 67, pp. 1

WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER TIME-TABLE.

Line	From	To	Days	Time
1st	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Mon	8.15
2nd	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Tue	8.15
3rd	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Wed	8.15
4th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Thu	8.15
5th	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Fri	8.15
6th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Sat	8.15
7th	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Sun	8.15
8th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Mon	8.15
9th	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Tue	8.15
10th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Wed	8.15
11th	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Thu	8.15
12th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Fri	8.15
13th	Buenos Ayres	Montevideo	Sat	8.15
14th	Montevideo	Buenos Ayres	Sun	8.15

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well, and are of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW, 206—Venezuela—206.

PARTIDO DE SALTO.

The undersigned requires Mr. Michael Egan, son of Mr. Joseph Egan, of the Partido de Salto, to present himself at my Estancia (La Nueva Cañadilla).

Should he not appear within the term of fifteen days, I will be obliged to take other steps.

255, 1m, jun29 A. CRAIG.

STATUTES OF THE

CERRITO COLONISATION AND AGRICULTURAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

Art. 1. The object of the Company is to cultivate and colonise the lands belonging to Mr. J. J. Lieste in the Cerrito, Department of Paraná, Province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic.

Art. 2. The Capital is \$125,000 (\$25,000 sterling) in 125 Shares of \$1,000 each.

Art. 3. The undersigned, Mr. J. J. Lieste, proprietor, Mr. Lieste, represents 80, as the value of the Lands to be cultivated and apportioned to Colonists.

Art. 4. Each of the 125 Shares will gain an annual interest of 14 per cent, payable quarterly on the 1st May, 1st August, 1st November, and 1st February, of each year.

Art. 5. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, has hypothecated his lands to guarantee for the payment and amortisation of the 125 Shares created, and this Mortgage was signed at Buenos Ayres on the 10th day of June, 1870, before the Escribano, D. Victoriano Cabral, and duly registered in the Book of Mortgages of Entre Rios, in the Argentine Bank, Buenos Ayres.

Art. 6. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, has made out of the proceeds of Farm Lots sold, the Titles for same being signed by Mr. Lieste and the Manager of the Branch Bank at Paraná, the latter receiving the amount, and the Lot to whatever. The Manager of the Branch Bank shall remit all such sums to the Argentine Bank at Buenos Ayres, to constitute the Fund for the Colonisation, as soon as \$5,000 are collected. A Lottery shall be made of the Shares 1 to 110, and three drawn for Amortisation, and so on. The remaining 15 Shares (Nos. 111 to 125) are to be kept as a guarantee, of which hereafter.

Art. 7. Each of the Shares Amortised, as in Art. 6, shall also receive a premium of 8 per cent. per annum.

Art. 8. The Company will last for three years, from February 1st, 1870.

Art. 9. At the end of three years the Shares shall be wound up, the surplus divided "pro rata" amongst the Shareholders. Mr. Lieste guarantees this surplus to reach 125 per cent. on each Share; and as security deposits his 15 Shares (111 to 125) in the Argentine Bank, Buenos Ayres.

Art. 10. Mr. John M. Lieste is responsible Director and Manager of the Company; he is to receive no salary, but draw one-third of the net proceeds in the final liquidation.

Art. 11. The Managing Director shall keep his Books in due form, so as to show his balances at the meetings, as laid down in Articles 11 and 12. These Books shall always be at the disposal of the Shareholders to examine whenever they think fit.

Art. 12. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

Art. 13. In the case above contemplated it shall be a "quorum," if one-eighth of the individual Shares are present, and two months before the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

Art. 14. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, is to receive no salary, but draw one-third of the net proceeds in the final liquidation.

Art. 15. The Managing Director shall keep his Books in due form, so as to show his balances at the meetings, as laid down in Articles 11 and 12. These Books shall always be at the disposal of the Shareholders to examine whenever they think fit.

Art. 16. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

Art. 17. In the case above contemplated it shall be a "quorum," if one-eighth of the individual Shares are present, and two months before the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

Art. 18. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, is to receive no salary, but draw one-third of the net proceeds in the final liquidation.

Art. 19. The Managing Director shall keep his Books in due form, so as to show his balances at the meetings, as laid down in Articles 11 and 12. These Books shall always be at the disposal of the Shareholders to examine whenever they think fit.

Art. 20. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

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Art. 22. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, is to receive no salary, but draw one-third of the net proceeds in the final liquidation.

Art. 23. The Managing Director shall keep his Books in due form, so as to show his balances at the meetings, as laid down in Articles 11 and 12. These Books shall always be at the disposal of the Shareholders to examine whenever they think fit.

Art. 24. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

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Art. 26. The undersigned, Mr. Lieste, is to receive no salary, but draw one-third of the net proceeds in the final liquidation.

Art. 27. The Managing Director shall keep his Books in due form, so as to show his balances at the meetings, as laid down in Articles 11 and 12. These Books shall always be at the disposal of the Shareholders to examine whenever they think fit.

Art. 28. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

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Art. 32. In the first two months of each year the Manager shall call a Meeting of Shareholders, to report to them the progress and condition of the Company's affairs, and to receive their sanction of the expiration of the term of three years, he shall call a General Meeting to present a general statement of the approximate condition of the Company, and divide the interest for finally Company for a new term, if this seems desirable.

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